Life-and-Death

O F

RALPH WALLIS

The COBLER of

GLOCESTER:

Together with some inquiring

Conventateilm.

Miseemus multis seria multa jocis.

LONDON,

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The Preface.

Ampridius writing the lives of several Roman Emperous, when he came down to Heliogabalus, made a stand, Debating with himself whether or no be ought to write his life also, which because it was so bad, he thought twas best to pass by in silence; but then considering

that the lives of Caligula, Nero, Vitellus, and other nicked Emperours flood registred to posterity, be thereupon put the life of that Monster of Mankind Heliogabalus, upon the file of time, also the like conflict had I with my self essaying to write the life of the wicked Cobler of Glocester, but finding that the lives of German Lazarillous Hanham, and other Thieves and Roques were upon Record, I thereupon refolved to picture this Cobler as near the life as I could, which I tell you before hand will be a very deformed piece; bad I a mind to bely him, I could hardly do it, be was so bad of bimself, and he said and did so ill against the living while he was amongst them, that it is no wonder if you find not one good word of him here, now he is dead, My defign in writing his life, is to acquaint the world who it was that fo troubled it with scrawling and bawling against the Church's and it's Ministers, that thereby the rigorous censures of all, unjustly conceived against it and them by the injurious tongue and pen of the Cobler may be mitigated. And truly the world had had this account of him long ago, had not I expetted that some Tyburnian Chronologer, or Ballad-maker (for whom this Subject is most proper) would e're this have put out some Relation of bim, and got it cry'd in the freets with the lives of the two Dudley's and Damaris Page: but finding that those Red Lattice Historians are filent, I bave taken this pains but just time enough to prevent Poor Robins Almanack to tell wow who and what this Cobler was.

He was a base Instrument, which the Panaticks used to rake

The Preface.

in dirt with, that they might not foul their own fingers. He was their (hampion to encounter the Church, and pull the BiShops thence, a the Gyants of old did Heaven to dethron the Gods, and to this end he was furnished by them (instead of other Amunition) with Pamphlets and Libels, and charged up to the mouth with lyes and slanders, which he let fife (like hail-shot) against the Church and (hurch-men, to be patter it's Go-

vernment, and their Lives.

The Fanaticks Triumph'd in him over the Church of England, because (although he gave them so many just provoca ions, by writing and speaking dishonourably of them) none ever anfiver'd bim. But let not the Fanaticks imagine it was fo hard a matter to confute the Cobler as Bellermin. I would have them know, it was the innocency and moderation of the [candalized Church-men that advised them not to descend to take notice of what the Conventicle-leaders faid and writ by the mouth and pen of this wicked Cobler against them. It is far below the generosity of any Christian Church-men to be mov'd at the calumnies and ignominious imputations of the Mountebank Ministers, or their degenerate Merry Andrew-like Cobler, for they prudently agree with Tacitus, that Maledicta spreta exolescunt, and like that magnanimus injuriarum contemptor Socrates, difdain to be angry at the kicking of Affes and barking of Dogs (for fuch were the Cobler and those his infti ators, continually kicking againft the Government, and barking againft Caleftial bodies.) They boldit to be præstantissimum ultionis genus rebus ipsis et moribus confutare hanc Zoylorum sectam, que in corum acta ram sedulo inquirant ut ea fingant que nunquam fuere; and can fay of such their malevolent calumniators (as Philip Alexanders Father faid of the Athenians) quod affiduis corum conviciis meliores in dies efficiantur et diligentius vitam instituant.

And now let any wife man judge by this following relation, whether the Coblet did not deferve contempt, the Conventicle-lea-

ders bis stimulators punishment, and their followers pitty.

THE



The LIFE and DEATH

OF

RALPH WALLIS

THE ME Soul

COBLER of GLOCESTER.



Am not so good a Herauld as to tranflate this Translator out of his Original: wherefore to begin with him, letting his nasty Pedegree alone, I look upon him as a Majhrom sprung up in the late Dung-hill Times, which gave growth to many such base Weeds, and kept

under more generous Plants! An unitary was then no Prodigy, there were many then extracted formething out of nothing by a fitting Chymical Art much in practife in those daies: It was ordinary to see a Gentleman of a Preacher generated out of the corruption of a Souther or a Tradefiner; amongst the rest the obscure Cabler began to conceive high thoughts, being bob'd o'th Elbow by the daily examples of many Herrique Unitary, who advanced the milelyes from 25 mean Originals as his own: The Trophics of Militades

would not let Themifocles take his reft , neither could the Cobler be quiet for Emulation; he law that Yavafor Powel. had through the Bostonery Canno, dildaning any tomer to be an Moltier Duckery Crefton had left his Counter and that the celebrated Saint of Salisbury Cours, Satington. had lepe from his boom a and therefore the Cobler faw no reason why he might not as well bounce from his Bulke. nay, which is more, this fingle fol'd Cobler faw his fingleey'd Brother Hulow making himself great by his Sword, and why might not he open a Trap-door to his Fortune by some Pick-lock way or other; one Cobler had as much impudence, and as little honesty, as the other : Ralph Wallis had a face of aggood mettle, as Hulons Armor, and time difcover'd that he was as frout a Brother of the Quill, as Hufon was of the Blade; nay, he trad this fignal advantage over him, for whereas Hulon having but one eye might be taken o'th' blind fide, Ralph Wallis could brag with the men of China, that he faw with two eyes.

The Cobler of Glosester's ambition being thus for on edge by the daily preferment of his Brother Rogues, he calls a Councel of his own, and his Wife's wit, to know how his watering chops also might tast the sweetness of these licentious times; after mature chew of the Cud, it was concluded, that Religion, that profitable Craft, front be the first way for him to raise his Fortune by; whereupon to begin the work of Reformation upon himself, he left off tuning Ballads, and fell a finging Plalms, bothin's House and Stall; and though twas a hard marter for him, being a Coblers to leave off Whistling, yet he made fure never to whistles but to the tupe of fome of Robert Wildome, Thomas Sternhold, or Fohn Hopkins Meeter. So a certain Colonel, to give God thanks for the Kings defeat at Worceffer, in-Head of finging a Te Deum, faid to his Troop, Let sa whifile to the praise of God the hundredth Balm

bluevy

The Cobler would whiftle and fing Pfalms from four in the morning till twelve at night, to the great diffurbance of many weary Travellers that lay near him; but by this means he got himfelf the reputation of a Religious Neighbest amongst the Godly of Oleceffer, who for his presents ed Piety let him have the mending of all their old Shoes and gave him many a Sundays Dunner, and afternoons Eunchin.

The Cobler animated with this good fuccels of his finging, made no question but that in time he might arrive to the faculty of Canting, and by that means exchange his Cobling Trade for a Saintship , yet he was a little discouraged for the present, being that like a true Cobler, he could neither write nor read . but that obstacle was quickly remov'd, for his Wife who no doubt had a Prophetical Spirit, having it one night reveal'd by her Familiar in a dream that one time or other her Husband would deferve hanging, advis dhim by all means to put himself into a capacity of claiming the benefit of the Clergy; whereupon taking his Wife's admonition, he fell to his Horn-book, and being a little acquainted with his Letters, he skipt over to the Testament, pot taking the Primer and Platter in's way, because they had Common Prayer in their Bellies; and thus with much pains, and his Wife's great care, he learnt his Neck-verfe; and confidering that the Art of Writing might fland him in as good fload, he by fome means or other learnt to fcrattl a little falle English

The Gobler was scarce able to read the Scripture, but he took upon him the Interpretation of it i for finding it written, that Pand Wrought with his own hands, he thought he might probably be a Cobler a may withis Cordwainer would mindertake to enter inne the most inmisate Labrinth of Scripture, and come out again the right way by the Cord or Clew of his own imaginacion.

B:

By this time his Shop was too little to hold him, he would not hide his Farthing Candle under a Bushel, nor bury his not part Taken in the ground, but he packed up his Awls, and our he went; to proclaim how much the Riches of Grace were advanced in an empty nothing College. Long he had not been out of his Bulk, ere he was received into several filly Widdows houses, who for the feeling Sanctity of his Conversation, suffered him to exercise his Gifts amongst them, and when any Master of a Family went from home, he commonly supply d his absence doing all kinds of Family Duty at his house; for which his service, he usually got his paunch fill d, and something else.

The Cabler having thus renounced the Order of Saint Hugh, might have liv'd very plentifully upon the Incomes of his Prayers, which like Peters Fifth, afforded him both meat and money but yet finding his Fortune too low roofd for his high spirit, and this praying Profession too strict for his boundless mind, he soon became weary of it, and turn'd it off like an unprofitable fervant; and being of a Nature more inclin'd to trouble then quietnes, he fell a repining at his low condition, and thought to raise it by impoverishing others: This made him fo ready to undertake that Hangman-like imployment under olivers Commiffioners, of being an Under-Sequestrator of the Loyal Parties Goods in which Office he was as cruel as a common Executioner, infulting over the Loyalifts advertity: Befides, he was a Knight of the Poft to the Oliverian Crew, for when ever they suspected any Gentleman guilty of the Crime of being true to his King and Conscience, or were jealous that any honest Minister stood disaffected to olivers Government over the Church or State, Ralph Wallis, the Cobler of Glocefter, would offer himself for a small fune to be an Informer, or Fourney-man-Swearer against them : But But this imployment also he left off, not out of any honest Principle, but because he was usually cheared of the wages he was promised for his Perjury, at which he took such distast, that he sell a railing against them that set him on that wicked work: But besides this his just displeasure conceived against the Government, he had a strange Anti-pathy to any Power, and like a true Settary, he could not be quiet under any Government long. And hence it was that he railed so against oliver and the Rump-Parliament, sathering sever hammeless Pamphlets put out against them.

Had he cry'd down olivers Power, that this might have come up, there had been something to have commended him for; but tis certain he had no other design but to shew his general Enmity to any Power, in venturing his Neck so in olivers time, that doubtless he had been hang'd, and so fulfill'd his Wise's Dream, had not the Devil, his backfriend, preserv'd him to do him more such service in this

Government, as I shall relate.

When the Ramp was unroofted, which all the time it fate hatch'd many ungodly Chucks, amongst other good Reformations, the Churches, which had a long time been Dens of Thieves, became Houses of Prayer again, and the Upstart Gospellers were dispossessed of their usurped Benefices, who fearing least their Kingdome should be now at an end, and that they should return to their Shops again, which they had so advantagiously exchanged for Pulpits, (like as the Legion of Devils choic rather to enter into an Herd of Swine, then to return to the place from whence they came) entred into an Herd of dull, melancholly, ill-looking, and worse-meaning people, chusing rather to get their livings by leading them like owls into Barns and by-places, and teaching them to repine against the Government, then honeftly to thrive in the Callings wherein their mean Fortunes at first plac'd them. Thafe These Handy-crass-Preachers, like the Masters of the South saying-Damsel, Ireing the hope of their gains was like to be gone, did like Demetring the Silver-Smith, call together their fellow Crass-men, who considering in what peril their advantagious Crass was to come to nough; put all the Towns and Civies into such uproars, that the

Town-Clerks and Magistrates cannot quiet them.

These meanick Ministers, and other Changling Churchmen, being vext they made no more hast to be rich while their Sun shin'd, by all sinister means endeavour to bring all things into the same consusion again; to which intent they have got on their side all those that entred into that Solemn League and Covenant of living and dying Rebels, and all that tasted the sweetness of the late licentism times, who like Kill-sheep dogs, impatient of restraint, would sain be ravening again, and therefore Cur-like they smarl at the Magistrates of Church and State, howling and crying out for Liberty of Conscience, saying, twill never be well till there be an Amsterdam in England, that every man may do what is right in his own eyes, by all which they mean an Ambuscado, for their surther impious designs.

These kind of malevolent people, I say, from the first defigned the ruine of the present Government; but considering it must be a work of time and policy, like great Machiavillians, they made choice of that seldome-failing Stratagem, Zeal for Reformation in Religion, to encrease their own Party by, and lessen the power of them in Rule; whereupon the Pulpiteers of this disasfected Faction entring into private Assemblies, sell a Praying and Preaching (as they do still) against the times; deriding the Government of the Church, and crying out for Reformation thereof; thus warring against the Bishops, that they may as

gain triumph over the King.

Herein

Herein they were great Polititians indeed, and comming ly consider d, that the most impious designs were usually palliated with the most specious pretexts of Piery, they well remembred how successful the Pulpir had been informer Rebellions, and that no wicked Plot was ever laid without some Preacher in its they call'd to mind, how that the Famous General Fack Straw's endeavours had been in vain, without the firong affiltance of Parfon Ball , how the Converter Plat had never been laid, without the contrivance of Father Garnet; and how oliver Crommel had never been Lord Protettor, had not his Black Coats laid about them in the Pulpits, as his Red Coats did in the Field. King Folm was poyloned by a Monk, King Henry of France was flabbed by a facility Free, and our late Soveraign was condemn'd from the Pulpir, e're he had his Sentence from the Bench; and fo was his Loyal Subject Montrofe in Scotland. The Pope can do more with his Swarms of Frees and Fefaires, then with Regiments of Horle and Foot, All this (I fay) was well known to the difaffected Faction, who to bring about their defigns, thought it good policy to have a Regiment of private Gofpellers also scatter'd up and down, which like Firred Beacons might alarum their whole Forses to rife when they faw opportunity.

Besides these Privateers, they had certain Emissaries or Factors of their Faction in feveral parts, which like Incendiary Fesuites might enter into Churches and Houses to raife Mutinies amongst the people against their Ministers ; and by prying into their discontents, by deceiving them with Lies and Scandals upon Epifopacy, and by using any kind of wicked means whatfoever, might make them Rebels

to the Church, and Tura-coats to Conventicles.

Amongst other Whelps of this Litter, the Cobler of Glocefter having got himself the reputation of an Ingenious man, in reference to any kind of mischief, that the Devil, Man, or

his own wicked invention could prompt him to, was look'd upon as a Person very fitty qualified for this Imployment; and he finding it like to prove a thriving way, needed no ftronger invitation then his own poverty to tempt him to't, for so he could but make his cleaths whole, he card not though twas by making Rents and Divisions in the Church. He therefore readily fell to his task, which was to convert, divert, and pervert all the feduceable people he could meet with, fending them like Sheep to his Neighbouring Conventicle Leaders, who were to give him a share of their Golden Fleeces. He was also to invent Lyes, and raise Calumnies upon the Church and Church-men: He was alfo to Father Libels, and Scatter Pamphlets, tending to the dishonor of the Church; and in a word, to do any base thing that Conventicle Leaders, and others his Abertors and Pay-mafters should put him upon: He had affign'd him for a Province to exercise his Rogueries in, all Glocesterthire, but all England was a limit narrow enough for him to expatiate his mighty felf in, for his Legs and Tongue were in continual motion, and both body and mind were always rambling, and in all pares where ever he came, he was fo nimble an Agent for Non-conformity, that Weftminfter Hall is not fo much beholding to all the Green Bags in England together, for creating Law-fuits, as the Fanatick Faction was to this their great Minifter, the Cobler of Glocefter, for the multitude of Non-conformists.

No man cry'd louder for a Toleration, and Liberty of Confeience, no man cast more dirt upon the Lamn and Holland of the Church; no man more surious against the Eaters of Plum-broth, and Minc'd Pyes at Christmass, though he himself would as greedily devour those Superstitions meats then, as Flesh in Lent and Ember weeks; no man a greater Enemy to any kind of decencys no man a greater Abuser of the Clergy, witness his Dialogue betwitt him and his Wife, where

where he fays faults to their charge that never were committed, just like a Tyburn Poer, that commonly gers a lying Relation of the Malefactors Execution printed e're they fuffer, may he would not only belye the Church, but the Court alfor for having four where heard that Drollery was much in fashion there, he gave out in the Country, that the Court was full of Idelarry: He would call the Common Prayer as bad as a Common Whore and fay it had fivearing and curfing in it: He would mock the organs, and finging men, in a tone as ugly as the holding of a Doy, and call a surplie, Scarfe and Scarlet, the very Smock, Hood, and Petricear of the Whore of Babylon; he would rail without either fear or wit against the Magistrares and Ministers, contemning their power, and slandering their lives; he had an invererate malice against Erclestical Furifaction, because he was too wicked to live under it, and he hated a Chancellor as an untoward Boy doth his Schoolmafter: He would speak Treason as familiarly as Nonsense; and sometimes he would blassheme, to Thew he neither ear'd for Earthly not Heavenly Power.

He was once Indicted for denying the Kings supremary over the Church, and being found Guilty, was find twenty pounds, and committed to Prison, where he was order droftay until he found sufficient Security for his good behaviour, but he came off more favourably then an honester man should have done, being favour'd by a certain Officer, who for fear of offending his Wife, and other Saints and Saintesses, fer him at liberty e're he had per-

formed the Order of Court.

Tis long of fuch that Meeting Houses go up faster than Churches in London, and I'm afraid there's too many of them that can find in their hearts to contribute to the recting or hiring of a Meeting House, but take no contribute to the more

more care, to have the hurches, up sain as in This is much to the purpole, but not lo much to the Cobler in hand, who (as I faid before) was continually scandalizing the Government both of Church and Stare and truly it would require a whole Volum to lerdown all the abuses, injuries, and incivilities he put upon the Church and Church-men; but it shall suffice me to tell you, that as a Whore profitntes her left neither for love nor luft, but only gain , lo what ever the Cabler wrote, faid, or did to the dishonor of the Government of Church and State, was neither for Confeience nor Religions, Take, but only for a few Contributions and Meals Meat, which he had allowed him from Convenuelers, and Conventicle Leaders, Some whereof, when ever they had a mind to shew their irre-concileable felect to the Church, and by confequence to the State would vent it in some scurrilous Libel or other. which for a little money they could get the Cobler to Father upon himself, but for his own part he never had any iffue of his brain, except that illegitimate Dialogue, which he conceived and brought forth in to mil-shappen a Method, that it would have plainly appear'd to be the work of a Cobler indeed, had not some such Abertors of his Facts, as Conventicle Leaders, lick'd it, like a Bear, into a lieele more tollerable shape. In that Dialogne, the Cobler of ten makes mention of his Wife, which shows what use he made of her in all his Counsels, Lentulus the Proconful, made great use of his Wife's counsel in all his business: Pope Innocent the XIII. advised much with his Niece : The Author of the familiar Epiftles imparted all his fecrets to his Concubine, but the Cobler made more afe of a Woman then they all, for without his Wife he could do nothing ; the was a good Linguiff , and taught him both to read and foold; the was also of a good invention, and help'd him to'

to make Lucs: In a word the was to him inflead of an yet the was four though to be full ected for one

Many other Books bendes this Dialogue did the cal own, though his certain he sould never write true Sent Tenle, Cale, nor rigure, but for all that he had an itehin mind to be feribling, and like as Diggines of Corinch, Co ing his Countrymenal built in relifting King Philips Ste least he alone should be talk among it to many workers. a combling his Tub up and down : 30 this indefarigable Cobler disdaining to be idle amongst to many Good dail men who with their addle brains, and idle pens, were daily hi ling the world with sedition, Gry'd Room for the Coblor of Glocester, and fell againing, for want of wit and matter, against the times, deriding the Laws, and Mandering the Government.

Refolv'd he was to ges himfelf a Name, and confidering he had not wirtues to do it by , he therefore thriftily mannag d his Fires to that and chuling rather to die edique with Fack Cade, and Was Tyler, then to live obliquely.

Paufanias kill'd Philip of Macedon, that he might be talk'd of to Policrity; and another infamous Fame-heater burnt Diana's Temple + and fo the Coblex did the King and she Church as much difgrace as he could, that he might get himself a reputation, though twas of a Regue; and this made him forcedy to own as his Act and Deed to many scandalous and virulent Pamphlers, which tis certain he was never she facingrame Author of.

The Cabler indeed had Sulphur enough, though not Mercuby in him to compale fuch abidive fruit and how droity foever his writings were in the Q4, he might calify get them refin's by feveral lying Libellers of his own Faction: Burfor all that, I believe they were mone of his but that

fome Fance fac d Conventiclers might club their wicked wits for such opprobrious conceptions, and the Cables might with his private Printer help to bring them into the world: But however, its certain he distributed them amongst the dissipated in the Country, and there was no Conventicle Leader but had them, who (as their custom is to build their reputation upon others disgrace) made tife of them to bring an adium upon the Government, thanking God, like the self-justifying Pharifee, that they were not like those Publicans and sinners, the Countriers and Clerest of England.

The Cobler presented his good friend Captain L. with these Pamphlets, who told me, much applauding them, that they were the works of the witty Cobler of Glorester, but I telling him, that the Epithete of Witty was above the capacity of a Cobler to descrive, Oh Sir, said he, you must understand he is a Glocestershire man, and Glocestershire is simous for having two great Wits born in it, instancing in Sir Thomas Overbury, and the Cobler of Glocester; but sure the Captain was much mistaken in his comparison, and might have made as proper an one of a Coach and a

Wheel-barrow.

This L. was a Captain for Oliver at Ludlow, where he once fignalized his Valow in leading his men up, and his Wift dome in running away, faving himself to do the State more service in his fusticeship, in which Office he domineer dover far better men then himself, until the turning times turned him out, and since for his little wit, and lets learning, he hath got himself the reputation of a gisted man, the Fame whereof hath already reached London, and is some to the ears of a certain London Lady, samous for being a Protestress and Parroness of all Conventicles and private Pulpiteers, who having heard of his incomparable

(13)

ble knack of Cinting, takes him for a man of surpassing Piety, and Gourts him by Letters for the samiliarity of his
acquaintance (as he himself hath told me) And surther,
that her Ladiship being informed by a Shrapsire Colonel,
sanother Fanaeick brain like himself) that the dealings of
the Lord had been wonderful upon him in a Sickness he
once had, wrote a Letter to him, defiring to be satissi'd how it was that the Lord dealt with him, whereupon he sent her a short Relation of it, but her Ladiship
desiring to be more sully inform din all passages, he thereupon (as he told me) wrote some five sheers of the dealings
of the Lord upon him, and sent it to her Ladiship, who contrary to my ambition, said he, intends to have it printed.

I am forry the reputation of a Person of her Quality should be fully d by giving credit to the salse informations of Canters, and Pretenders to the Spirit; wherefore to unabuse her Ladiship. I make bold to tell it abroad, that those five sheets of paper so sent to the said Lady, have nothing in them but the sigments of the Authors own crazed brains, and that those Revelations, Visions, Dreams, Agonies, and other dealings of the Lord upon him, which he may write of, are nothing but his extemporary non-sense, put into a little better method, according to the description of the said Colonel, Farington, and other pretenders to Inspiration, on purpose to please her devout Ladiship.

Tis true, the Captain took his Bed once upon a Surseit of Beef and Cabbage, and probably might then dream the Devil came to to ment him before his time, whereupon in's sleep he might implore help from Heaven, and awaking, tell the people he had seen a Vision, besides he might then perhaps belch out some pieces of Caming, and his filly Visitants might take thesehis Bractations to be Eja-

culations,

entarious, and he bimfelf might call thefe the dealines of the Lord woon him

I had like to have faid there is nothing can be forken in commendation of this man, but confidering that Homer commending fome of his Hero's, calls them Beefenters: I must needs acknowledge the Captain to be praise worthy, for I know him to be a terrible fellow at a piece of Beef.

The Cobler and he were fo loving in life together, that; 'twas pity they were divided in deaths I have heard him deplore his death, faying, there's great loss of that ingenicuman, meaning the Cobler of Glocester, whom probably he might rerm ingenious, for that Stratagem he learne

of him, which was this :

The Captain once complained to the Cobler, that his house was so haunted with Hobgoblin Justices, that he could never keepa Conventicle in's house, without great dangee of being difturb'd, defiring his advice in that cale, whereupon the Cobler counfel'd him to make a Collection to buy Cards and Dice with, which might be always ready on the Tables , fo that if those uncircumsifed Philittimes , the Magiftrates, came upon them, they might leave Preaching, and tall to Gaming, meaning, the sifters might hide Gods backs in their Plackets, and fall to the Devils, the Brathers, might let a certain Tremulation, call'd the Gentlemans Palfie, feize upon their Elbows, and every one take his turn at Hazard, and the Speaker might turn Box-keeper , and instead of Hum, ha, and ho, cry, Six to four, feven to five; fo that their private House of Prager being thus turn'd into a Tempk-Hall, or Speerings Ordinary, that Den of Thiever, they might be fecure enough from the Magistrates : And for this delution it was that the Captain applauded him for an ingenious man.

Wholoever is defirous to fee the works of the Coblerall

tobether this Captain can fatisfie his enriofity but let him despair of getting any of them from him, for he would rether part with the whole Duty of Man, because it feens to be written by oncef the Church of England, then the

least parcel of the Coblers works.

The Cobler made him many Vifits at his house, where he always found welcome both at Bed and Board, and no ver came thence empty handed, which made him like a true Beggar come the oftner, though 'twas a great distance from Glocester; but distance fignified nothing to the reftless Cobler, for, like a Gypfie, he lov'd travelling, and never could endure to ftay a fortnight in one place, in so much that he could not be faid to inhabit any where : He would ramble East West, North, and South, and find fuch Benefactors as the Captain in every quarter , but in all his wandrings he avoided, as a Plague infected House, the Habitation of any well-wisher to the Church of England , well knowing how unwelcome his lyes would be there: His cu-Rome lay all amongst malevolent Conventiclers, by whom alone he got his livelihood, and this was the reason ho went so often to Kidderminster, that Nursery of Non-conformity, which was planted to be a reserve for menthat may continually oppose the cftablish'd Government of the Church of England.

Here it was that the Cobler found his best Masters and Mistrelles, who would readily take his scandalous Ponphlets, and lying Libels off his hands, firiving who should

gratifie him most with gifts and entertainments.

The Cobler knew what kind of Stories would best please those bad Natures, wherefore he never fail'd to offend truth, that he might humor them: He had always ready fomefalle news or other about Liberry of Conscience, Some Gibe or Jear upon Episcopacy, some falle scandal upon a Biston. Some nick-name for a Surplin, some Roguish left upon the

(16)

Litting , fome lycof his own inventing upon a Parfon , or some new-rais'd foul tale or other, tending to the difoaragement of the Church, Court, or State, he never was unturnish'd of to make those bad natur'd people merry with, who gave a Catholique Faith to all the Cobler ever faid. Here it was, as well as in other places, that the impudent Cobler flandered the Right Reverend Bifbop of Glocefter. amongst other scandals, with falfly interpreting Grotius. You fee hereby that no man can write or speak fo well, but Some Zoylus or Mamus will rife up to find fault. Plate Aristotle, Virgil, Livie, Seneca, and Pliny, were all carp'd at by some Criticks or other, Horace faid that Homer dream'd fometimes; Demofthenes did not pleafe Tully in all things, neither could the Bishop of Glocesters Interpretation of Groting go free from being fallly censur'd by the more wicked then witty Cobler. Osborn was of Opinion, that innorance would be the last thing subdu'd e're the dissolution of the Universe; wherefore I believe he would have apprehended the time to be very near, had he feen a cobler write Books, and turn Critick, as this Doctor of Divilling Ralph Wallis did, making many false blows at Episcopacy, Thoo.ing many Fools Bolts against the Church, but never discharging one piece of Reason for whatever he said or did: The Emperor Titus (the delight of men) would complain he had loft that day on which he had done no good Office to any one; but this Cobler the abomination of mankind, thought he had fpent that day ill, wherein he had not done some foul turn or other to the Church or Churchmen. for twas meat, and drink, and cloaths to him to do fuch kind of mischief; and if he did not foundly ply his wicked calling, the Conventicle Leaders, and other his factious Ma-Sters and Mistreffes, held him up to the Law of the Gamnalophists, which denies meat to them that will not work, and would allow him neither meat nor wages, wherefore he diligently diligently minded his buffners, which was lying and flandering, by which ungodly Trade he got his living where eve he came: But formy part, I think Wheres, High way men, Camulters, and Pickepedian set their lives by as warrantable courses and pickepedian set their lives by as warrant-

Besides lying and standering, he had also a thievish kind of prosession which was very advantagious to him, for he did not only go snip with Convenicle Leaders, (as thieves and receivers do) for robbing the Church of its honor, and stealing mens hearts from it, but he would pur himself upon the imployment of carrying the Collections, which Quakers, Anabaptists, Independents, Presbyterians, and other Conventiculers, gave to their poor or imprison'd Fellow Rebels, to strengthen them in their disobedience to the Laws of the King, and the Church; but instead of delivering what was sent, he commonly withheld either all; or the most part, for he would betray any trust to be true to himself.

For all these, and a thousand other villances, who would ever have thought this same devillish cobser should have specier attirally to his deserts) dy'd of a natural death: he cleap'd hanging indeed, but yet he returned to the place from whence he came; for after his many weary journeys, and indesatigable pains taking to do mischies, his less being fallen away with fore travel, his remove sauthering with continual telling lyes, and his langer being wasted with perpetual bawling against the Church and Church men, like old Guy of Warwick, he return d to his Native Country, to end his Evening where herook his Morn.

At Glocester Desirb and the Cobler met, thir lie had fair warning of his coming, by a stekness which he rook upon a montrous supper of flesh one Friday night, about Lent but for all that the Cobler had no mad to prepare himself for his death, for though the apposementation apast God long items to stall the injuries and dishours.

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which with his wicked tonger and pen he had done his Charch and Ministers, yet instead of repenting, he quite contrarily glori'd in what he had done, and as he liv'd so he was resolv'd to die, a Rebel to the Church and all goodness; for he was so hardned through the success of his impicties, and his long impunity, that he either could not repent, or thought he had nothing to repent of; and he either thought all the lies and slanders he had rais'd upon the Church and Churchmen, were very venial sins, or by often telling them, and secting them pass so currently for truths, he himself at last believ'd them to be so.

ry, but considering that should be mend, yet he would never be better, and angry the world had been troubled with him follong, Death therefore took his paring knife and cut off the

tatching ends of the Goblers life,

This detestable Cobler (although he was intestable for his furious nature) a little e'te he dy'd sent for a neighbouring Baker, who had a small faculty of writing, to make his Will, which the Cobler began to dictate, not in the Name of God, & c. least in any thing he should imitate a Christian; neigher did he bequeath his Soul to his Maker, not being willing perhaps to rob the devil of his due; but he began, I give to my Wife 500 l. to my Elder Daughter 200 l. to my Tounger Daughter 200 l. At which the Baker asked him where all this money was, telling him, he was glad he could leave his Wise and Children so well: To which the Cobler teply'd, Neighbour, it is my Will that my Wife and Children should have so much, but if they cannot have it, I must die intestate; and so the Atheistical Rogue went out of the world, like Vespasian, with a Jest in's mouth.

Though he bequeath d 900 l. in's Will to his Wife and Daughters, yet he left them not 900 d. for he spent all his ungodly gains in's lafe time, and was of Heliogabalus's lavish

mind.

mind, that it was best for a man to be his own Heir. But stap here wonder how it came to pass that the Cobler having so many wicked ways to thrive by, dy'd in so poor a condition, that a common Executioner would not have taken the pains to hang him for all he was worth, let him consider how the Devil uses to deal with Witches, Gamesters, Highway-man, and other his Slaves, seldome letting them die worth a Groat, or in their Beds, and he will be satisfied that Satan was very civil to his servant the Cobler, in letting him die neither of hemp nor hunger, but in a pair of hempen sheets, to put him in mind how well he had deserved hanging, which doubtless had fallen to his share, had that Law been in force in England which Queen Amasis once established in Egypt, whereby she punished as Felons all that could give no good account how they got their livings.

Some Fanaticks have said, that as sure as God's in Glocefler, the Cobler of Glocester's gone to Heaven; yet considering that while he was alive, he mar'd more souls then ever he
mended, and made more go away then ever he set upright;
one may think it more probable, that if any one had been in
the whilpering Kault of Glocester Church, at the critical minute of his departure, he might have heard the Devil cry,
Room for the Cobler of Glocester: whither his Soul is gone I am
not bold enough to divine; but I am sure his body, which
while he liv'd, nine Commissional scarcely contain; is now

compris'd within nine foot of ground,

Having now brought this great Minister of the Fanatick State from his clay to his dust, I shall proceed to the description of his external parts, wherein I intend to be very circumstantial, and then make some enquiry into his Internals, not by way of Augury, as the Romans did into the intrals of their beasts (for we must allow the Cobler to be a kind of a rational creature) but to shew you how small a share he had of Virtue, by telling how much he had of its contrary.

(183)

For his perfor in general is was ugly, in particular any one might judge by his dog-look, that he lay lurching to play fome dog-trick or other: In statute and shape he was made to run well, which agreed well with his itinerant imployed ment, his complexion was of a Sun-burne Gipfie colour, and his skin was rough and tawny, like fing a Bacon; his hair was brown and brifly upon his head, but his locks were weather-turn'd, like a Barbers Show Perewig. The Scripture forbids the wearing of unfeemly long hair, but the cobler quite contrarily wore unfectaly fhort hair, not out of his great fear to offend the Text, but out of his great feud to Decency, which by all means, like a true Non-conformit he avoided, least he should be suspected for one of the Church of England, and To be taken for a Christian: But for all his hair was thus flort and unfeemly, he was as proud of it, as Commodia and Aline Peris were of their hair powdered with the Radinients of Gold.

His cloaths were always out of fashion, and every part of his Habit was as much a Non-conformist to the Mode, as she was to the Church, and he lov'd Uniformity in nothing but desormity, doing what he could by Art to make himself more desorm'd then he was by Nature: But I know not to what purpose, except as the Emperour Caracalla, having the vanity to fancy himself to be like Alexander the Great, did all he could, by holding his neck awry, and imitating other his postures to resemble him; so the Cobler might do all he could to look nelly, that he might thereby represent

the Devil.

Plate was of Opinion, that Souls unwillingly departed out of fair bodies, and on the contrary; wherefore I wonder that the Coblers Soul left not his body sooner, for twas so foul, that it might well be called the Sepalchre of his Soul.

The Cobler being thus foul, it was no wonder his actions were

were no fairer, for the shape of the body commonly bears the fimilitude of the mind; aand therefore we may fay of him, as Ariftophanes faid of Philocles, that his actions were four because his person was, and the reason why he was as bad as a Witch, in doing much harm, and no good, was be-

caufe he was as foul as a Witch.

Having thus done with the Coblers Shape and Habit, I proceed to his Diet, wherein a man would judge he was very temperate, confidering how little it cost him; but the truth is he eat much, and paid little, feeding for the most part at publick entergainments; he would be as constantly at Conventicle Feasts, as a needy Gallant at my Lord Mayors: Befides, he was a great frequenter of private Christmings, Clandeffine Marriages, Night-burials of Non conformiffs, and other occult Solemnities, at which the Coblers prefence was very necessary, especially in helping to steal a Corps into a hole in a Church-yard, which he would do with fuch fecrefie that the Parfon and Sexton should be robb'd of their Fees, and the Corps of its Christian Burial, for which he got many a Meals Mear, and now and then fome of the Deceaseds old cloaths.

He had also many other invitations by Non-conformists, which henever refused; and if at any time he was invited to two places at once to dinner, he was not fo modest as a certain voracious Dottor, who in fuch a case is us'd to dine at the one place, and fup at the other, but the Cobler would both dine and sup at each place; nay, he was so liberal of his company at a dinner or supper, that rather then not accept of an invitation, he would commonly invite himself. bringing a flomack with him as large as his confrience; and all the while he was at's meat, by his good will he would mot speak one word but what his belly prompted him to; but when that was once fill'd, he would scarce let any one

have a word with him.

(22)

He generally lov'd all Mears that were good, but especially his appetite was most fix upon Bacon, of which food he eat so thuch, and so often, that as Fabius had his Name from the Latin word of Beans, Piso from that of Pease, and Lentulus from that of Lentiles, for the love they severally bore to those respective kinds of sood; and as Captain Liscall'd Captain Beef, because of his great stomack to that Dish, even so the Cobler, instead of Ralph Wallis, might have been call'd Ralph Bacon, for his great appetite to it; but he would have been better Bacon, it according to his deserts he had been hang'd.

In drink the Cobler was usually sparing when it cost him any thing, but if it came in free-cost, like other Non-conformists, he would drink until he was of Copernicus's O-

pinion, that the World went round.

In ancient History vve may read, hove Anacreen vvas choak'd vvith the Husk of a Grape, and Fabius the Prator vvith a bair in a draught of milk; and I have read in the puny Chronicles, of one choak'd vvith a Cheef-cake, and another vvith the rump of a Chicken, but the last two might have been alive to this day, could they have sevallove'd as vuell as the Cobler, for with bawling against the Bishops, and exting Bacon, he had made his throat so vvide and slippery, that neither meat, drink, nor lyes could ever choak him.

Of Constitution he was strong and hardy, else he could not have kept his sless so well upon his travel, yet he was not fat, but in fine travelling order, for though both when he rested, and when he was upon's journeys, he never fell from's meat, yet his continual beating upon the Hoof did keep down his sless, but for all that he was in good hears,

until Death founder'd him.

The Cobler was also of a bold and daring spirit, which was a result of his poverty, for having little to loose, he wentur'd far to get something, but had he had wealth, reputation,

tation, place, or any plentiful dispensation of birth or Fortune, he vould have been more cool in's courage against the Laws, and not have hazarded the loss of his possessions, by so often offending against them: But he was none of Fortunes Darlings, for like Bias, he carry'd all's wealth about him, and yet never fear'd robbing or confiscation.

The Cobler thus having little to loofe, had the less to fear, and therefore twas, that where hope of gain incouraged him he was so bold in doing mischief, for he was clearly of Vespasian's mind, that gain was sweets though got by never so soul means; and out of this Principle it was that he never blushed for any Villany that ever he committed, at least he was never seen to blush, for that was impossible, because of the brownness of his complexion, which was enough to obsuscate the Vernilian of his moders say, had he been owner of any: But, for my part, I think he was as much a stranger to that graceful Quality, as to any

kind of honesty.

As the Coblers Spirits never fled to his face for shame, fo neither did they ever retire to his heart for fear; for as Helingabalus in his Oration to the Whores of Rome, admonisheth them by all means Ut frigiditatem ex cordibus & pudorem ex mentibus penitus extirperent, so the Conventicle Leaders, and other the Coblers Instigators, might (not improbably) injoyn him to renounce all modesty and pufillanimity, in executing his mischievous Function: But for all that, he stood not so stoutly to his base principles, but that he once gave back at Kidderminster; where, as he was practifing his Rogueries once, Order was given to apprehend him; at which, together with his guilt, he was struck into such a Panique fear, that leaving his Horse behind him, he shew'd himself an excellent Foot-man, flying for Religion to the House of a certain Captain, and Brother Brother Saint of his, where he found none at home but the Saintess, who not only congratulated his Escape, but was ready to have protected him from further danger, by hiding him under her very Coats, if need were.

How familiar they were I know not, but I am Jure I have heard the Captain say, that finding this precious Saint at his house, when he came home, he not only got his horse released, but at parting gave him half a Crown, thanking him for being so kind as to visit his Wise in his abfence.

Some by their Hospitality to Strangers, have unawares entertained Angels; but this Captain, and his Wife, did wittingly entertain the Devillish Cobler of Glocester.

The Cobler was very well advis'd in taking Sanctuary at the Captains House, which (besides the advantage of its commodious Scituation by a Wood) is built for the many Trap-doors and private passages in and out, like that house which Prussas King of Buthinia gave Hannibal the Carthaginian, after Scipio conquer'd him, to secure himself in, from the surprizals of the Romans, his own Country not daring to conceal him.

In a word, this House of the Captains is every way so cunningly contrived, as though he designed it, either for a Receptacle to such Rogues as the Cobler was or for himself to sculk in, or make his Escape out of, in case his endeavours failhim in some bad designs he is thought to have in hand: And another argument he secures himself from such a Chance is, his holding his Lands, Livings, and all that ever he by hook or crook is worth, in other mens Names.

Brother

(259)

For this Captaint Religion, if we take his own word for't he's a Latitudinarian taking up that denomination perhaps from the immensity of his Conscience, and so he may as well call himself a Longitudinarian, but however he may gloss upon himself in plain English he's a Leveller, that wo'ud with all his heart have the present power planed that he might insult over is again.

He is much of the nature of the Cobler of Gloncester in opprobious Language against the Government of the Chutch of England, and railing against the decent Ceremonies thereof, in so much that the loss of the Atlantick Cobler in those parts will be the lesse, so long as this Herculian Captain is

a live to support the Fanatick faction.

He has all the falle news of Liberty of Conscience, being granted, much of which is, of his own raising, and he is continually talking of the necessity of such a toleration, being prompted to it by the advantage he proposes to himself thereby: nay he is so vehement for it, that like other self aiming Non conformists he lays all the missfortunes of the Nation and miscarriages of State to the want of it. So have I heard him hypocritically bewail the missery, he said the Countrey was like to fall into in that the Cattle went not

off this Summer, and this he gave for a reason.

The King (quothhe/having put out a Proclamation against Conventicles, the Non conformists who (said he) have got all the Money of the Kingdom into their hands, have thereupon called in all their money, being resolved to put eur no more until such time as Liberty of Conscience shall be granted, whereupon the Grassers, about London sailing of their usuall supplyes of money upon Interest from the money'd Non-conformist, cannot take the Cattle off the Drovers hands, who by consequence can buy no more from the Countrey Farmers who by consequence cannot pay their Rent, and by consequence must be begger'd. By this kind of argumenta-

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(26)

tion he went about to prove the Landsmilery, but what half wirred man would not deny his at gument, well knowing that the onely reason why Cartle went not off in the Countrey this Summer was for want of grafs about London. He indeavoured also to prove the reason of the decay of trading and Merchandizing in the Nation to be onely the want of Liberty of Confesence by fuch like frivolous arguments which can make no impression upon either wife or honest people, but by this means the Malleable vulgar are flirred up to oppose the Laws by Calumniaring words and i legall allemblies, which otherwise would live quietly under the Government, imputing their mil-fortunes to more probable causes. And this is the constant practice of Conventicle-leaders to bring an odium upon the Government, and make their Mandanges doctrine take the better amongst their deluded followers whose brains being over heated by the fulphurious reports of their Hat-headed Leaders, they can judge no better what is meant by all that zealous preaching they hear then a feaveril pallat can relish the true gusto of the Meat it taffs, but as some take had Tobacco commending it for the belt fo the ears of Conventicless do greedily drink in the doctrine of their fallious leaders, and their faith Iwallows it for the best, not discerning the Gunpowder that's in is to blow up Church and State.

Much might be said of this Captain to shew you what an admirer he was of the Cobler but I on purpose omit him to make some conjectures of the Coblers Religion, which truly was so Mongril like that I know not what to call him. He joyn'd himself to Independents, Anabaptifts, Quakers and Presbyterians, and agreed with them all in tailing against the times and crying down the authority of them in rule. He something resembled a Jew, also in his malice to Christian Church Men, but his Bacon devouring principle may satisfie

all the World he was no Few.

(29)

Some thought he might ber Jefaite foulting under the Chape of a Cobler, becan iche would to cunningly infinuate lyes unto mens unwary hearts; but truly he never frewed himfelf Popifoly affected in any thingexcepe in bearing a perperual grudge to the Church of England, and he was to far from being of that Church, which like a painted Where is all for ceremonies that quite contrarily he favour'd thole Churches most which like dirty fluts were for no ceremonies at all, befides his illeterature might from the scandal of being a Jefaite, for though he had polluted many books with his pice, thumbs, and continually paring upon them, yet he could not arrive to any perfection in his Mother tongue, for all his writing too, he was fill a Cobler , and though he confidently courted Minerva yet the confiantly flighted him, disdaining to frame a Mercury out of a degenerate wooden Cobler, or to fet her Jewels fo plain as in the dull Spirit of a bale Mecanith, the foom'd to dignifie him with a Cothurne or Bushin, whose conversation had been more with old Boots then Books. This mov'd his Irafcible factility against her Minions, and because the would not vouchsale him her favours, he therefore villify'd them in others; to forak more plain the Coller contemn'd learning in others, because he found it wanting in himfelf, faying it was invented by conjurors and Papifis, and that Lauguages were nothing but the confusion of Babel, but all his feud against learning and learned men arole from nothing but the defe & of that graceful qualification in himlelf. So it is an ordinary thing for deformed persons to despise beauty (that very glorion gift of the Gods as Homer calls it) in others, calling it pride, and effeminateness, when as they themselves wou'd be much more proud had they any thing robe proud of, and fo there are many upftant conventicle Leaders, generated out of Mecanicks or Tradefines, who having that base quality of the Devil, to with all in as bad a condition as themfelves would willing.

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ly have all as ignorant of learning as they are, and hence is is that they cry out so loud against the Rheterical Divines of the Church of England, crying up plainness of speech altogether and all out of a conscious knowledge of their

own defects.

It's strange to me that these Men should parallell themselves with Paul as they usually do, when as they are nothing like him, for whereas Paul was faid to be mad for his much learning, these men may be said to be mad for their little learning, yet they make the Spiris (like occult qualities) a fhelter from the suspicion of their ignorance. hate the succine brevity of the Laconick dialed, because 'tis out of their reach, and admire Cicero for his long wind, but not for his eloquence, because they cannot imitate it. despise the orders of the Church of England, and undervalue men in degrees, because they were never capable of orders nor degrees. They speak against Universityes, because they were no members of them, laying Popery, is taught there taking that advantage perhaps from leveral books of Philosophy Gs. Which were written by Roman Catholicks, and fo the Cobler took occasion to say once of All Souls Colledge in Oxford, that it was a Colledge of Papifis, either because there are fo many civil Lawyers there, whom he took to be limbs of the Pope, or because of the painted Chappel, where he might fee Saint Laurence pictured with his Grid-Iron whom perhaps he might take to be some Popes Red Herring Broiler, and this alone is enough to convince all the World he was no Tefuite.

Some thought he might be a Quaker for his contempt of Magistrates but he differ'd from that seed in that it was not against his principles to snear, for when he broach'd any lye upon the Church or Church men, to make it gain the more credit he won'd ordinarily aver the truth of it upon his conscience, a thing he could never remember himself owner of,

yet he wou'd swear by it, just as as Querillo should have tworn by her Virginity, whereas she had been so long an Whore, that she could never remember her sell a Maid.

For my part I incline to believe he was a Preflyterian for these two reasons, first because he wou'd lie and slander like that old caluminator the Devil, and secondly because of his obstinate humour to resist any command, though never so legally injoyn'd and this he shew'd to the very last in his earnest request that he might by no means be buried in Flannin, for no other reason then to manifest his contempt of the Law.

I am now quite tired with this everlaffine subject the Cobler, but ere I end with him I carnot omit to tell you what was in his great and high difdaining mind to have effected ere he dy'd; and truly as Ovid complains to Augustus that it griev'd him more then his Exile to be banished e're he had finished a work he had begun even soit vext the Cob'er more then his death to be cut offere he had accomplished the defign he had in hand, which was this. The Cobler having it predicted it to him either by his own falle spirit, or by some of the felf defigning Jesuitically principled conventicle Leads ers, that the present Parliament upon this their present meeting would be diffelued, had defigned to gallop, go, ride, and run over all parrs to flir up the people to give their votes for fuch new Parliament men as would be fure to pals the Bill for fuch a toleration to this intent he was refolv'd to undergo all pains and perils, by posting up and down to carry the conventicle Leaders impious exhortations, to fcatter their pamphlets or use any other wicked means he should be put upon by those his infligators, who having that one abfordity of Liberty of confedence, once granted them, know very well that a teleration of all their guilded impicties will of neeeffity follow. doubtDoubtless the Cobler had been a stout sickler for them in this project, had not envious death robb'd them, and the Gallour of him, but for all he's gone, there are many conventible Leaders, who have proceeded in this design with such success, that they make no question but a little time will call what they to much affect.

That they may get this millerious, but profitable thing call'd Liberry of conference conceded, they have, and do failf practice the Method of the Devil tempting the Frailty of the Wife, who being deluded her felf commonly draws her

Husband in to be a Fool with her for company.

They know very well 'cis no hard matter to deceive filly women whole fex hath ever been Famous for credulity and devotion and therefore it is that as the Devil began with Eve to beguil Adam, so they first set upon the Wives with their desembled piety that they may more easily gain the Husbands to their side, who either out of Love cannot, or fear dare not deny the demands of their Wives though never so impertinent, but give their votes for a toleration abroad because fore'd to it at home.

They easily lead away captive filly women, who being no less fond of strange Dostrine then they are of strange steph, do more readily admit them into their hearts, houses, purses, and beds, but men being of sollider Judgements and deeper understandings do not so readily submit, their reasons to be syrannized over by convenicle Leaders but discern their fraudulancy through some erany or other of their self-ended dissimulation, bence it is that look into any conventicle you find so sew Men and so many Women.

Mather Shipton prophecy'd that feven women should follow one man, but behold here's a greater wonder come to pass in our time for now a days its an ordinary thing to see not 7 but seven series women follow one single simpleton that can but pretend to the Spirit and talk Familiarly with his Maker.

Thefe

(31) Their Women that make convenitions (Well thus, are for the most part either discontented wives, melanchoffy wid dows or fale Maids who for their foul hapes, ill ooks and worfe conditions defpair of ever having Hurbands," having been cross'd in their loves of thwarted in their ambition they presently rum abandoners of the World, and as in maly, fuch run into Cloyfers, fo in England inco conventicles, they first run out of their wits for love, jealouse of anger, and then run out of the Church to the next conventicle Leaders, who by their firid profession o zeal far liberty of Confeience, and cunningly applying texts of Scripture, to their Fancies poffels them in tuch fort that the power'ul word of God allifted with the Rhetorick of Divines is not of efficacy fufficient to reclaim them to the Church, but they cry they have fost hearts and sender consciences when alas all their tenderness and Cofferes lys in their heads, and they may be better car'd by Dofter Graves, More-fields Phylick then any Dofters Divinity.

The men that refer to these conventieles for the most part either want wir, honesty or Government over this wives, I need not say much of their disposions, for by the fign that nature bath hung our conjecture may be made what qualities they have within there are few good countenances, amongst them and therefore few good conditions are tobe expected from them you may ordinarily see discontent or Fossivia their tooks, and for my part I can say that I scarce ever beheld an ingenous Face amongst them, neither can the conventiels Leaders, boast of many handlome see Professes amongst them, of their s not one of them can say as Juvo did to Leaders, funt, mish big

Septem puefanti corpore Nimphe.

But theirs many of them can fay funt mibi bis centum defor-

mi corpore Verna.

I remember I have read of a good Pope in former time, who seeing some British Captives exposed to sale at Rome, was moved with pitty that so handsome shap'd and well complecti-



plection'd people had not the light of the Goffel among them, and thereupon tent tome over into Bristanzy to inflruct them in Christianity, but I believe that had they been no better aspected nor handsomlyer composed then those which conventicles for the most part consist of, he would not bave been so inamour'd of their perfens as to wish their Souls so well:

As the bodies of all conventicles are generally deform'd so the Major part of the heads of them are but Minors in comlyness for my part I know sew conventicle Leaders so handsome that if I mer them in a morning I might presage to my self good luck that day, as the Romans us'd to do when they met comly persons, but rather I should judge the meeting of one of these searces Divines satisfical as Septimus severus did the meeting of a Blackamoor, but their aspect is not so terrible to me as to hear them so frequently bawking in Conventicles, for considering that these kind of Rayens croack'd mighty loud before that shower of blood fell in our Land, it may be an omen that the like deluge is now shreatned.

If we strictly inquire into the originals of these conventicle leaders, which make all this ado in the Nation, we shall find that more of them came our of the four and twenty companys then University, and that more belong to Halls then Colledges, who becoming free men in Divinity, ere they had served an apprentice bip in the University, because they cannot now keep open shop, are turn d Journeymen prayers and preachers to as many as are so mad as to hire them. Thesemen have for the most part bus little wit, but they have the fortune to persuade others to have as little sense as themselves they wriggle them selves into savour with a company of Retizeout converts, and think they have power to lead about a Sister or a Wise, as well as Paul, ask any of them how they dare be to bold as to preach and they are ready to say with Paul, Wae is unto me if I preach not the Gospel, but woe is unto the Gospel,

for being Preach'd by such as these, and may not they as well prove the Lawfulness of their Cheating the World from Jacobs cheating his brother Elas? They are suller of Texts then Proofs, yet they will make pretty fond interpretations of Scripture to tickle the minds of their Professes, and very cumingly wrest a Scripture to desend their unwarrantable practices by, but the Devil had his Scriptum est's

They have the voice of Tragedians, and the gesture of Comedians, and act the Hypocrite to, the life. They ramp and tear in the Pulpit as though they wou'd pull their Maker out of Heaven, and keep such a bawling in their Prayers, as though they either bid defiance to the Magistrates, or thought God was not amongst them, but when they pray for the King, they fall their voice as though they were assaid their Prayers should reach Heaven, and I believe that their praying for the King is but as an honest Parson once pray'd for Oliver, who in's prayer said; And since O Lord we are commanded to pray for our Enemies, we beseech thee to be merciful to the Lord Protector, seaving him thus like a Plague infected House, with a Lord have mercy upon him.

Others there are of the Conventicle-Leaders, that have Learning indeed, but withall some humour or other, that (as the mild Gourds spoil'd the portidge) marreth all: They are peremptory in afferting their own Opinions, not caring what Troubles or Combustions they raise in the Church,

fo that they can but maintain their own fancies.

Others are of strange complaining humours, obstinate, pettish, froward, and as various as the Neutrum made, mas mode vulgus, no Government or Governours can please them

long, but they will-continually find fault.

as well as they.

Some men are for all times, but these men I am now speaking of are against all times. They wish'd for the Rightfull Monarch e're they had him, and now they have

(4)

him they would live Marchically under him: The with is, they are men composed of nothing but Differed, and therefore its no marvel if the woral and infirumental Harmony of the Church cannot recreate them; they are of black melancholy Constitutions, and therefore no wonder if a white Sarplis offend them. They know that their Sermons would be no more the worse, if preached in a Surplis, than the last Lord Mayors Dinner would have been if he had entred the Temple with his Sword down, yet they stand upon their puntilios, and rather then be constrained to come to the Lord's Table in clean Linnen, they'l in a slovingly way make a private meal in a Chamber, and there's many of their followers that will result the bread of Life, if not served up

after their own nasty way.

Others there are of thele Conventicle-Leaders, and that a very confiderable number, who incourag'd through the hope of gam and preferment, ingag d themselves to far in fomenting the late Rebellion, that they think they cannot in honour now come back; befides, what wou'd their followers fay, who have known them Rebells formerly, should they now turn bonest men? Yet there's some of them could withall their hearts shake hands, and be friends with the Church of England, could the World as clearly forget, as the King hath shercifully forgiven, what they have done against it. This is the parry there is most danger of; for the others only feed upon the Ulcers of the times, and like Phylicians, are best in Diftemper'd times : But thefe fland stiffly to their Old bafe principles, and do all they can to bring all into Confusion again. They are immoderate in their Demands, and high in their Carriage, as though they meant to make the Church compound for its Peace, and the King for his Quiet, upon their own terms: Ask them to condescend to any proposal, and they are refolv'd before hand to deny it, like Alexander the Great, who swore to the Ambassadours of the Lamp-Saceni

faceni before-hand, that he wou'd do every thing contrary to what they requered. And this nature they fufficiently manifested in their peremptory Carriage, in the Treaty at the Savoy, where the Bilbops met them with Arms open, ready to imbrace them, but they behav'd themselves so there, as though their main businesswere either to obtain a denial in their Demands, or to tell the Bishops plainly that it was as much in vain for them to expect that they would ever be friends to the Church of England, as for the Romans to have hop'd for peace from Hannibal, when as he had fworn to be their perpetual Enemy; nay, further (hould the Bifbops have descended to ask them, wherein they might do them any acceptable office, affuring them their requelts should end in no denial. I believe, there were some of that Legation, from the Dilaffected party, could with all their hearts have answered as Demochares, one of the Athenian Ambasadours, did King Philip of Macedon, in such a case, telling him that the only way for him to please the Athenians, was to take a Rope and hang himfelf.

They so exercise their Enmitties against the Church of England, that they leave no room for Reconciliation; and that Exclamation in Homer, seems to be the Motto of their

inclinations to the Church.

Aut tu me tollas, aut ego te.

They are a fort of Animals, fera natura, they are gone from the Church, fine animo revertendi, like Noah's Dove, they went out from it, but like Noah's Raven, they will never return again: They have the ambition of Cafar, for they wou'd rather be the Heads of Conventicles, than the fecond men in the Church of England. They lay now they are for the King, but 'tis but just like the unfortunate Ellex's, crying out for the Queen; 'tis true, they wou'd have

the King reign, but 'tis with this provife, that they may

The Christians of old, wanted not power but will to free themselves from the Tytannous perfecutions of the Heathens and Insidells, but these kind of Christians want not will but power to throw off the legal Instunctions of the Magistrates of Church and State, who are their fellow-Christians, and never offended them, but in their desire to amend them.

They are too ambitious to be Devour, and all their strict profession of Zeal, Justice and Picty, is for nothing, but to disguise their secret and ambitious self-ends; all their crying down the Bishops is out of no other design than that they may come up, and to this end alone it is that by their scandalous imputations and falle suggestions sometimes in Conventicles, and alwayes in private conferences, they daily detract from their honour, and represent them to their abused followers unworthy the places they hold. They slander their Actions, deride their Vesture, and do what they can to lessen their Authority, that they may thereby (like true Sophisters of Hell) undermine the power of the Prince.

They Nick-name the vertues of the Bishops with vitious imputations, calling their provident saving for the repair of their Palaces, Families and Relations (which were ruin'd, decay'd, and begger'd by such hollow-hearted Machiavillians as themselves) forded Coverousness, and the liberality of others, extravagant profuseness; and such a construction as this have some of them made of the Arch-Bishops. Munificence in creeking to so good an intent that stately Pile at Oxford, saying of it like Judas, to what end's all this waste might not the Arch-Bishop have expressed his liberality more piously in rebuilding so many Churches, as the money thrown away upon that Play-house (as they call it) would have done; not that they care for Churches, so long as they

are under Episcopal Government, any more than Judas did for the poor, but that they may have them ready built to their hands against they come to be Masters, which they bope shorely to be, and to this end alone it is that, Malunt allatrare Episcoporum samans, quam initiari eorum virtutes, sed quam parum has conveniunt sum officio hominis Christiani qui nibil legavit servator noster prater pacem suam et charitatis commendationem.

The Marks and Fryers in the dawning of the Reformation, that they might beat down the reputation of the reformed Churches, and keep their own scabb'd flock together, told in their Sermons that the Hereticks (as they call'd them of the Reformed Churches) did in their meetings eat Children. and fuch like Bug-bear-tales, whereby they inrag'd their abused followers more violently against them: and such like Tesuitical practices do the private Gospellers now adayes use to derogate from the Obedience due to the Venerable Fathers of the Church, they have alwayes ready some false definition of Episcopacy that it is nothing but a new word for Popery, or of the Common-prayer, that it is nothing but the Mass in English, or as Blaky the conventicle leader faid of it in his Scorch tone, that it was good for nothing but to light a pipe of Tobacco with. And many other unchristian means they have to bring an Odium upon the Government and Governours of the Church, by which their milled Profelites are fo inflam'd against them, that the men could find in their hearts like Sampson to burn all the standing Corn rather than the Philistine Church-men should have a tenth part of it, and the Women, if Hemp were hard to come by, wou'd readily, like the Carthaginian Matrons, cut their hair to make Ropes to hang them, but wou'd pawn their Rings, Bodkins, and Thimbles, to supply their own factious Prachers. And I believe there's some of these self-seeking (on venticle-leaders cou'd wish as Caligula did of Kome, that all t he Bishops had

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but one Neck, buryer have hypocrific enough to cloak their wicked minds with a pretence of zeal for Reformation. which they feem to piping hot with, as though like Porcia. they had fwallow'd burning Coals, or cou'd fpit fire like a Juggler in the faces of them that oppole it, but for all their Sulphurous Zeal, which like Etna, they breath our now for Religion, it is my opinion they would not burn with the like ardour, shou'd they come to power (which God forbid.) These are the men so cry'd up for true piety and Devotion now a dayes; Ita enim judicat hoc incipiens et inficetum feculum, cos folos vero zelo cenferi oportere, qui intemperanter debacchantur in eos qui iisdem facris funt initiati, et in plerifque servant eadem doctrinam extra paucissimos articulos, quibus ad liquidum pervistigandis impar est mens imbecillis Mortalium, in quibus sobria simplicitas et ingenua fragilitatis fue notitie confessioque vincit manem sui fiduciam et periculofano Sciende curiositatem.

If we strictly inquire into all these Conventicle-leaders course of living, for all their oral fanctity and heavenly looks, we shall find that they are but Men subject to eating and drinking as well as the Cobler. They have not the guift of not erring themselves, for all their freeness to censure others. For all their Meager visiages and thin jaws (which are but refules of their pale envy and black melancholy) like Pharaoh's lean kine, they devour the fat things of the Land. They have not altogether the continence of Sophocles, nor the fobriery of the Sabines, but in some measure the Luxury of Lucullus, neither are they so moderate in their pleasures of the flesh, as some think they are. Though they sometimes after a full meal fast all day, yet for the most part they feast the night following, eating and drinking like French Ordinary men. Their praying and preaching in a house feems to me but like one of their redious Graces before their Feafts, for come into any day conventicle or night Affembly

affembly and you may hear the fact wherring, which is the measure of their discourse instead of an hour-glass, and so their exercises are longer or shorter according to the quality of the mear than's routing. If a Chine or a Surloyn of Bief be at the fire, it will force the speaker to repetition etc it be ready, and make him sweat and drop like it, ere it be enough routled, but then he gers some Cordial draught or other to keep his metred greate from his heart.

These men have nor trank of the Chievian Fountain, that they should be so much our of Charity with Wine, as they would have the World believe, but, so it come not from the Kings bead or the Miter, they'l drink it though it come from the Devil Tavern: and some of them with Old Cato,

will now and then take a cup too much.

Did they fo much abhor Wine, as they pretend, their followers wou'd not be fo ready to prefent them with whole baskets of it as they are. For my part I believe there's some of them love good Wine fo well, that if I heard them bewail the loss of Candia, I should not judge it altogether, because a branch of Christendom is lope off, but in a great mea-lure, because the Wine destroying Turk, hath destroyed all Muskadine Vines, which were us'd to yield them fuch fine preparative and restorative draughts, yet they may undergo that loss with the more patience as long as their Enemy the Turk is withheld from the Canary Hands, for lack taken in a larger quantity is as good for a long-winded Saint as Muskadine. I will not stand to particularize upon these Conventicle-leaders, as the Cobler did upon the Clergy of the Church of England, but I say of them in general that their Souls, dwell in their fenses, and the beaftly commendation of eating and drinking well is proper to them all. They have nothing in them that distinguishes them from other men, but an affected impudence and studdy'd hypocrify, with which they blear the eyes of the World, and diffemble themselves into

(40)

into people's houses, eating and drinking so long upon their cost, that they have brought the Tap of some of their E-states upon stoop. They are true devourers of Wisows houses, and all of them make a gain of their pretended Godliness: though they seem by their zeasous Preaching to aim at nothing more than the good of their Proselite's Souls, yet they intermix that Doctrine amongst it. That those that preach the word, should live by the word, by vertue of which Text that canting Grocer in Tattle-street layes claim to a share of that money which was left to be distributed by five pounds a piece to such a number of Conveniese-leaders, who with their Magical zeal had infatuated a certain Zelot to make his Testament ad tales impias causas.

Gain is the Miltress they all Court, and all their Devotion tends to that center. This alone makes them so boldly to hazard being imprison'd, for by throwing themselves into prison they gain as much as the Broken-Aldermen. For their followers, feed them so with contributions and presents, when they are in Custody, that the Magistrates can-

not do them a greater injury than to releafe them .-

I have heard among this party, that one of them got above two hundred pounds by his weekes Imprisonment, but yet desir'd his Liberty, because probably it is more advantagious to him, and he artain'd it by vertue of Prevalication, which set an Offender taken in the manner at Liberty, for want of a little formality in his communient, but what said Oliver St. John to the Earl of Strasford, pleading for the benefit of the Law. Frustra legis auxilium implorat qui contra legem peccat, and surther said he, Foxes and values are to be knock'd on the bead as they are found. Tut are not these men liker to Foxes, who with the fire-brands of their Zeal pur all into combustions.

And westminster-Hall had need beware that they run not Littleton up into as narrow a Room, as it has run Justinian:

for these men aim to have all Laws be given from the Pul-

It is best that all beware of these Sodalitates in time, for there have been too many satal accidents by them to teach all men the danger of security, and it is manifest that they have prov'd as destructive to Common-wealths as the Bachanals of Rome and Athens. And if the followers of these Conventicle-leaders wou'd but open their eyes they might discern that the good preaching they hear is us'd to ends, that many of them will be asham'd to own.

But they are still blinded either by their own self-wills, or by the mist of piety, which their leaders cast before their eyes, by which means they can no better judge between good and evil intentions, than Children looking through a green or red prospective, can discern the true colour of the object they behold.

These men-counterseit Divines so well, that 'tis hard to know them from such, but an Ape's an Ape, though it be like a man, and who with Agesilans would not resuse to hear one counterseit a Nightingal when they can hear the Nightingal her self.

Thus much I have made bold to say of Convenicle-leaders, because some of them were the Instigators, and all the Approvers of what the wicked Cobler said or did to the scandal of the Church and Church-men, and were not I asraid of bringing a swarm of Wasps about my ears. I could give a more particular account what they are, what they design, why they swarm so, like Padua Dostors, about London,

don, in fo much that there's above twenty of them in one Parish, pestring the City worse than ever Venice was with Jesuites. Much I could lay, and not wrong truth, as they by the mouth of the Cobler did, for they us'd him but like as the Devil did his Images in former times, but I am afraid I have faid more than I shall be thank'd for by the factious Conventiclers and Conventicle-leaders: yet if any of that progeny of Momus, blame me for tharpnels of humour against them, I tell them that prafervida et ignea eorum ingenia, qua nihil evomunt in ecclesiam prater atroces minas et inexpiabiles iras, banc justam mihi moverunt bilem. And that my tender Conscience would not permit me to Court their baseness with respect, and I hope they will not deny me liberty of Conscience. I have said nothing of them but what I either know or believe in my Conscience, wherefore I defire, that they, who are so strongly bent for toleration, would grant me my free opinion amongst them.

If they blame me for taking their dead Lyon the Cobler by the beard, and speaking so ill of him now he's gone. I answer, it was because I never either heard or knew any better of him while he was alive: neither would I have foul'd any paper with him, or troubled my self to ransack his life thus to the insamy of Non-conformists (against whom I have not an irreconcileable enmity) but that I could not indure a President of so high a nature should pass unregister'd, or not taken notice of. Procopius in his Book de bello Persico tells us how. Theophilus sinding the Image of an Ape which the Persians worshipped for a God, set it up in a publick place, least it should be denyed in Ages to come, that the Gentiles once had such a God; and so I lighting upon Ralph Wallis, whom the Conventiclers and

conventicle-leaders ador'd for a Saint, have thus fet him one to posterity, least hereafter it should be deny'd that those Non-conformists had once such a Saint as the Cobler of Glocester.

FINIS.